NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1872.

THE SLAVES OF THE HARP. THE BONDAGE OF ITALIAN CHIL.

DREN IN NEW YORK. The Laws of Nations Openly Defied-The Slave Trade Still Flourishing—Every Lit-tle Street Musician a Helpless Chattel—A Monstrons Wrong.

The following advertisement recently appeared in the Herald:

eppeared in the Heraldi:

Compared to the Heraldi:

REWAL.J.—Ran away from home, two Voillo, aged respectively 16 and 12 years; the former plays an old hurp, the latter a violin. The oldest has dark olive complexion, large eyes, thin face. The youngest answers to the name of Joseph; has chestnut eyes, dat nose, a tooth projecting out. Both speak English, I forbid any one harboring them. Any one giving sure information of them, or bringing them to the subscriber, diuseppe Di Stefano, 56 Crosby street, will receive the above reward and their expenses paid.

This advortisement roads your week by the base.

This advertisement reads very much like those of a kind years ago frequent in Southern newspapers, wherein escaped slaves were minutely described and rewards were offered for their capture, and the two boys wanted are slaves.

THE BRANDS OF SLAVES DESCRIBED. Nearly every one in the larger cities of the North has seen the Italian musician of the street, and the two above spoken of are fair re-presentatives—the first of a small class, and the latter of a class that is numerous. "Angiolo Barbarito," says the advertisement, " has dark, blive complexion, large eyes, and thin face." This is one of the tall, slender, romantic-looking fellows who make good music, who at least play with expression, whether they can read

Joseph, the advertisement says, is 12 years of age, has "chestnut eyes, flat nose, a tooth projecting out." This brand of boy evokes many curses, and nobody takes him for a scion of repugnant face; he wears a tattered hat on the back of his head, and a fringe of hair protrudes all around under the brim. His clothes are old, dirty, and too large. His shoes are never blacked. and he shuffles when he walks. He carries his and he shuffles when he walks. He carries his old violin and bow under his coat, and the ends of them stick out below. This kind of a boy can't play any music. He gets into street cars, when the conductor does not kick him off, appears on the streets, and a favorite ground for him is the trains leading out of cities. He supplements the violin discord with a hideous song of little variation in notes, sung in a harsh, rasping voice. There are exceptions; boys and girls, with no knowledge of music, but with sweet, childish voices and winning faces; but the type described is more frequently met. He has some reasons for his faults; for he has a master, to whom he has been sold as a slave, and for whom he is compelled to work day and night, and from whom he gets nothing but scanty food and constant abuse.

WHENCE COME THE SLAVES.

WHENCE COME THE SLAVES.

When a child begins the study of geography, one of the first things permanently impressed on his mind is the outline of Italy. To the youthful vision it bears a striking resemblance to a boot, and this fact has probably been gleefully pointed out as a wonderful discovery, as many times as there have been children to see it. The provinces or counties of Calabria and Basilicata form the instep and the arch of the sole of this vast boot, and from these, and Abruzzo and other counties in Italy's ankle and leg, are taken the white slaves who flood our streets with music from harp and violin. The climate is delightful, and the counties of Calabria and Basilicata are picturesque and beautiful. The Apennines stretch down through the provinces, and the mountainous regions are infested by bandits. Grapes ripen well, and wine is a great product. Wheat is one of the chief products of the lower lands, and a large portion of the population is engaged in agricultural pursuits. The peasantry were, when under the dominion of the King of Naples, kept in a brutish state of ignorance and superstition, and these provinces are still more backward than any others in Italy. But their romantic surroundings and the delightful climate seem to have instilled some of the spirit of poetry into the unclusted peasants, and musical instruments are as common as any article of household furniture. The children are pretty, and they take to music almost as naturally as to their food, and begin on some instrument at a very early age. Very few ever learn notes, but all, from generation to generation, seem to have an ear for music. This is the source of the supply of the street boys and girls with harps and violins who may be seen throughout the country, and the trade in them is but another form of the African slave trade. WHENCE COME THE SLAVES.

THE PURCHASE OF THE SLAVES. he slave traders are natives of Italy, and gen-rally men who have been to America. The vic-ms are children from four to twelve years of ge. In former years boys were preferred. Latage. In former years boys were preferred. Latterly girls have risen in demand, until they are as highly esteemed as boys. The trader travels through the country, stopping at the towns and ciliages and selecting the children. He has little difficulty in securing a supply, as parents are willings and selecting the children. He has little difficulty in securing a supply, as parents are willing to part with their olfspring, being in many cases indifferent, and oftener blinded by the money offer which a companies the proposal to take the child. The amount is small, but in that country, where money has a greater proportionate value, seems enormous. The mother is frequently loth to part with her off-spring, the father generally willing.

The buyer agrees to pay the parents \$114 for the services of the child for three years, to furnish it a harp or violin, to dress, feed, and retorn it to Italy when the term of service shall have expired. If the child breaks his instrument the damage is to be deducted from the \$114. A part of this sum is paid in advance, serving in a great in easure to enable the buyer to secure the child.

THE SLAVE TRADER'S CONTRACT.

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THE SLAVE TRADER'S CONTRACT.

If the child fails sick and remains so more than fifteen days, subsequent expenses are to be clarged to the parents. If the child runs away the parents are responsible for any damage done by it, and liable for the expenses of the master in recovering it. The children are bound to be obedient to their masters, to work by day and Ly night for a certain number of hours, summer and winter. The contract stipulates that the child shall give an account of all the money received during the day. If the child retains one cent the master can retain ten from the amount due the parents, and in the same ratio for larger amounts retained by the child.

This contract is unlawful, and is a formality entered into merely for the satisfaction of such parents as have feeling sufficient to restrain them from selling their children outright, and even those parents who make the contracts do so more to shield their consciences than from any real belief that the child will be returned. While the full amount is rarely paid, some sort of a settlement is generally made by the buyer, for if he did not, at least apparently, satisfy the parents that he kept his part of the contract, it would injure his business on future trips; but it is easy to see that real or fictitious charges against the child may absorb nearly all the most money, as they can be retained in service for a longer period before they run away. The buyer has the right to renew the contract, but this is seldom done, the children heart held by the master without further ceremony.

held by the master without further cere OPEN DEFIANCE OF THE LAW.

The children are bought mainly in the villaces and towns. Sometimes the buyer secures a sufficient number in one place, but ordinarily he goes about from village to village until he has collected a gag of from ten to twenty children, those secured marching from place to place until the slave trader's cargo is completed. The Italian Parliament recently enacted stringent laws for the prevention of this traffic, providing that no children so hired or bought shall be taken from Italy by sea. This law is evaded by taking the children out of the country by land. The law is sometimes openly set at defiance, although it provides for punishment by imprisonment and fine. Five men who in July attempted to start from Genoa with a gang of children for the United States, were apprehended and imprisoned, and the children were sent back to their parents. As there is no law to prevent the emigration of families, parents frequently accompany their children to the United States, starting from some seaport in Italy.

To evade the law the children are marched across the country until they reach the frontier of France, at Savoy or Nice, and there the original buyer is met by agents to whom the children are soil or sub-let. The original buyer returns to the slave country for more stock.

Formerly many of the children were sold in Prance, and they were numerous in Paris and other cities. The Italian Benevolent Society of Paris made a report on the traffic to the Government, under Napoleon, and asked that this class of musicians might be forbidden to play. It was so ordered, and the trade in France was praotically stopped.

France is the distributing point. England and the United States are shipped at Havre and landed at Castle Garden in this city.

THE SLAVE TRADERS ATROCITIES.**

A case was tried in London in September, OPEN DEFIANCE OF THE LAW.

Basilicata. Both are believed to be still in the business.

When the children arrive in the United States they are utterly wretched and ignorant. Many of them are again sub-let and taken to depots in Boston, Philadelphia, or New York, the majority remaining here. The headquarters in this city is in Crosby street. After the delivery to their masters here, the infant slaves are frequently treated with brutality, and a system of espionage is established. One is set to watch another, and often a large boy is sent out with two smaller ones, to see that all the money is turned in. This demoralizing spy system makes one report whether John or Joseph or another has spent a penny for a cake or an apple, and, whether he is reported against or not, his clothing and shoes and stockings are searched. If he has he is flogged, or tied up, or otherwise maltreated, and in any event he generally gets scant food and is compelled to sleep in a crowded and filthy room.

FROZEN TO DEATH IN THE STREET.

Failing to return a certain amount each day the juvenile musician is generally flogged. Dreading this punishment the child spends the night in the saloons or in the street. When one meets these children late at night or early in the morning it is safe to say that they have not secured the amount required of them, and they are afraid to go home.

Instances have been known where, falling asleep in the street in winter, they have been frozen to death.

One night late last fall three of these street musicians, aged respectively eight, nine, and ten, were found, scantily clad, shivering with cold, and crouching, almost dving, under a stoop in Elizabeth, N. J. They were nearly frozen, and faint with hunger. Having been taken in, they said that they could not enter their padrone's (master's) house until they could carry him a certain amount of money. They had been unable to get it. Two had been robbed of their instruments, and the other's violin was broken so that he could not play, and he sung instead. That day they had made but little, and had strayed off disheartened and reckless, suffering with cold and hunger. They were afraid to go home.

DRAGGED BACK INTO SLAVERY.

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They said that they had often been tied up naked, and flogged. The suggestion of their return to their master in New York was received with a shudder. They had no kind thoughts for any one in the world except their mother. On her they centred all their love. They spoke of her tenderly and with tearful eyes, but had not a word of affection for their father, who had sold them into servifude. A benevolent citizen of Elizabeth took charge of the waifs, clothed them, and sent them to an asylum, where they were well cared for and taught English.

The owners of the children at once instituted a search for them. The gentleman who had taken care of them was offered money to return them or tell where they could be found. Anonymous theatening letters were sent him, and other means were tried by the monster to recover possesion of his slaves. The gentleman resolutely clung to the children. Finally the master learned of their whereabouts, and with the assistance of a Jersey City lawyer be regained possession of the children, and they were returned to their former condition of servitude.

A NOBLE ITALIAN'S WORK. DRAGGED BACK INTO SLAVERY.

turned to their former condition of servitude.

A NOBLE ITALIAN'S WORK.

This incident indirectly served to influence the legislation above alluded to, and to place the first check which the traffic has received. Mr. G. F. Seechi de Casali, of L'Eco d'Italia newspaper, had long known of the business, and had done all in his power to suppress the trade. This case gave him good ground on which to proceed, and in December, 1871, he published in his newspaper a series of powerful articles which attracted attention in Italy. To Mr. Secchi the reporter is indebted for many facts embodied in this report. The Hon. G. Guerzoni, Liberal leader in the Italian Parliament, laid the subject before that body, and the information and suggestions furnished by L'Eco d'Italia articles were embodied in the bill laid before Parliament, and the law above referred to was passed. Chevaller F. De Luca, the Italian Consul-General in New York, has long tried to suppress the trade, and has cooperated in every movement to that end.

Of the children brought to this country not more than twenty per cent, are ever returned. The mortality among them is great. Not over fifty per cent, reach manhood. The change from the sweet, fresh climate of their native country to the close air of the stiffing quarters in which they are packed undermines their constitutions, and they do not readily become accustomed to the great changes of temperature.

They are rigidly kept from school, and of course remain in ignorance. Their morals are contaminated. Both boys and girls are frequently thrown in contact with the lowest classes and they could not well escape demoralization Drunkenness and debauchery are common sight to them, and it would be a wonder if they remained pure. The girls are frequently throws into contact, in concer rooms and dance houses with the most deprayed of their own sex, hal naked women of unblushing indeceney, and I would be strange indeed if, when they reaches womanhood, or before it, they did not go to the bad. THE FLIGHT OF THE SLAVES.

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On Wednesday a SCN reporter went Crosby street to interview Giuseppe di St Two men and a woman were sitting on the Crosby street to interview Gluscippe di Stefano. Two men and a woman were sitting on the steps, and three men were sorting waste paper in the basement. The reporter asked one of the men on the steps for "Mr. Stefano." The man grinned, shook his head, and said "Italo." which was a concentrated way of saying that he did not speak English. The next man was applied to. He grinned, shook his head, and said "Italo." The woman followed his example, and wound up with "Italo." In the basement the reporter tried to interview the paper sorters. One might as well have tried to squeeze a word from Charles O'Conor. The result of three questions was three "Italos." Finally one of the paper sorters seemed to comprehend the fact that the reporter wanted to say something to somebody in English. He went away and soon returned with an Italian, with whom the reporter tried to converse; but as his chief knowledge of the language seemed to be confined to the words necessary to letting musicians, and as the reporter did not want to hire any, but little headway was made. After a desperate attempt on the part of the reporter to make the Italian understand him, and an equally unsuccessful attempt to understand the Italian, the reporter gave it up.

A SLAVE TRADER GONE TO LOUISYILLE.

A SLAVE TRADER GONE TO LOUISVILLE.

On the police force in the Fourth Ward is Officer Sharbaro. He does not look like an Italian, but he was born in Italy and speaks his mother tongue and English with equal fluency. Yesterday, with the genial police officer for guide, the reporter again visited Crosby street. The air in the house is misty, with odors which could not be sold for perfumery, and the rooms are dirty and poorly furnished. In the first miserable room, where inquiries were made, a violin and bow were hanging against the wall—an appropriate coat of arms for the house. Officer Sharbaro, who could talk Italian as fast and as well as any of them, soon learned that Gluseppe di Stefano had gone to Louisville. Sharbaro suggested that he had gone to represent Crosby street in the Loulsville Convention, but it was learned that he went about a month ago on a musical, not a political mission.

The Italians engaged in the music-box business are somewhat suspicious, and not inclined to give strangers any account of themselves. It was suggested that had into the coartyard. On the other side was another building.

THE HOME OF THE SLAVES. A SLAVE TRADER GONE TO LOUISVILLE.

THE HOME OF THE SLAVES.

In the yard were several men picking over papers. One had just found an advertisement printed in green, and of the form and size of a hundred-dollar greenback. He regarded it intently a moment, passed it around to his companions; it was condemned and thrown back into the waste paper. On one of the fire-escape balconies of the tall tenement a sick boy must-clan was leaning, looking over at the paper pickers. The rest had gone out to work, and the scene at 7 or 8 in the morning, when the boys are marshalled with harps and violins and assigned their various posts, is picturesons.

These men also said that Giuseppi di Stefano had gone to Louisville. One of them added, kowever, that a master across the street had lost two boys, and he volunteered to escort the officer and the reporter to the place, No. 45.

Through a long alley, the sound of a violin was heard. One of the boys was practising. Clambering up steep and narrow stairs, which were garnished with rotten to matoes, scraps of paper, and dirt, the Italian guide and his companions entered a room, and new inquiries were made. In this room was a sick boy eating bread crumbs from the top of a chest. The floor was dirty and bare. THE HOME OF THE SLAVES.

the children, and it is said that some are shipped to South America. Those intended for the United States are shipped at Havre and landed at Castle Garden in this city.

THE SLAVE TRADERS' ATROCITIES.

A case was tried in London in September, 1869, in which it was shown that Dominick Capucci had hung children up by the feath boaten them terribly, and even torn the flesh from them with his teeth. Instances of atrocity are numerous. A few years ago the most prominent traders in Italy were John Bautiste De Glorgia of Corleto village, in Basilicata, who tame to the United States under the name of La Jodice, and Dominick Capucci of Spinosa, THE NUMBER OF SLAVES IN NEW YORK.

Basilicata. Both are believed to be still in the business.

When the children arrive in the United States they are utterly wretched and ignorant. Many of them are again sub-let and taken to depots in Boston, Philadelphia, or New York, the majority remaining here. The headquarters in this city is in Crosby street. After the delivery to their masters here, the infant slaves are frequently treated with brutality, and a system of supply.

> THE FIGHT FOR FREE CUBA. Help Reaching Cuba from the Neighboring Autilies—A Conrageous Expedition for Free Cuba from San Domingo. dence of The Sun.

PUERTO PLATA, SAN DOMINGO, Aug. 28 .-There is a considerable Cuban element in this port, and I have thought that the following might be of interest, as proving the desire on all hands to get back to Cuba and fight for the cause, if only they can take arms and ammunition with them.

On Saturday last, the 24th inst., a small expedition left here for Cuba. It was almost insig-nificant, but was well supplied with arms. It provided with a Spencer rifle and a Remington revolver. They carried, besides, lots of machetes, abundance of ammunition and a quantity of medicines and clothing; in fact, a little tity of medicines and clothing; in fact, a little of everything which we deemed might be most requisite for our Cuban heroes. The expedition embarked at the only wharf which we have here. All the Cubans of the place went to see them off and wish them God speed. Many that wished to go were unable to do so, for the whale boat in which they left was over full as it was. Among those that left were Lorenzo Castillo, Fructuoso Castillo, José de Varona (a) Baracusey, Rodriguez, Noy, some mulatioes of Camaguey, and one Ceballos. They were packed in the whale boat like sardines in a box, for it could hold little or nothing more.

The news which we have lately received from the insurrection is most fattering, and the enthusiasm, not only among the Cuban exiles here, but among the inhabitants of the place, is very great.

THE ARIZONA DIAMONDS.

Americans Buying Rough Stones in England -Is the Diamond Discovery a Fraud? From the London Times, Aug. 30.
Subjoined is a further contribution to

the history of the Arizona diamond discoveries: the history of the Arizona diamond discoveries:

88 HATTON GARDEN, Aug. 29.

Sir: Referring to the letter in the Times of today of Messrs, Pittar, Leverson & Co., in connection with the recent diamond and ruby discoveries in Arizona, we think we can give you some further information about the purchase of the stones in London alluded to by those gentlemen.

About twelve months since two Americans came to our office and asked to see some rough diamonds and rubies. From the nature of their inquiries and the observations they made, we at once perceived they were utterly unacquainted with the precious stones they were seeking to purchase, and we nesitated to show them any:

corresponds with the weight of the largest stones yet discovered in Arizona.

Before concluding their purchases we put them on their guard respecting the cutting efthe stones, and inquired whether they were acquainted with trustworthy persons to cut them. They replied they would either have them cut in Holland or would dispose of them in America in the rough state they were in.

They also told us they were or had been contractors on the Pacific Railway in America. The fact that they were totally unacquainted with diamonds and rubles—that they never weighed them and did not inspect them singly—left an impression on our minds at the time that these diamonds and rubles were bought for a different purpose than that mentioned by them, and therefore we shall not be surprised if our rough rubles and indiam diamonds at the former weighted.

Dr. Medlicott Released after Seventeen Months' Imprisonment.

From the Kansas City Times, Sept. II.

Vesterday morning Dr. J. G. Medlicott, the alleged poisoner of Mr. Ruth in Lawrence. Kansas, was released from jail, where he had been confined for seventeen months, the Prosecuting Attorney having entered a node in his

the was waited upon by a reporter of the Immeto whom he said, in response to autherous questions:

I am now on my way home to my friends in Marietta,
Onto. I have not sentred much physically during
my seventeen months' conditioned, but of course
I felt the close and solitary sectuation very
riskome and very trying to bear. I have
never felt the least apprehension as to the
ultimate termination of my trial and fraumphant vindication of my character. Of course I felt keenly the disgrace and stigma heaped upon me by this unfortunataffair, but I have borne up with hope and resignation.
The press, I must confess, has in many cases been very
severe upon me, especially the papers of Lawrence; but
when it is rehembered that Mr. Buth was connected
with one, and also the attorney conducting
the prosecution. It cannot be wondered at
that they should at times forget the courtestes
due to a hepless man, and demand his life even before
his life was declared forfeited. I have been at the Garnett
jail. My only companion has been my little dog herewhich was given me while a pupty. We have conceived
a strong mutual affection for each other. My confinment was not necessarily solitary. Visitors were some
times admitted, but very seldom, for you must know
hat in such a village as Garnett the pres-nee of one
man in their county full soon became an old
song to them, and after the first six months
few came to visit me, although they never neglected to
send me a full supply of books and papers. I should
have preferred and did demand another trial, in order
that I might be completely elerred and vindicated. Fur
the state retused to grant it to me, the prosecuting attorney having absandance the case and entered a notic.
I was released this morning, and shall return at once to
my home in Onto.

Dr. Medlicott is of medium size, apparently
be of corrected to the force of the pale:

my home in Ohio.

Dr. Medlicott is of medium size, apparently not over forty years of age. He was quite pale; his eyes were restless and nervous, and although apparently much pleased with his regained liberty, still he wore a sad expression of countenance. He is a person of the highest culture, and in physique rather handsome. In response to the question as to the whereabouts of Mrs. Ruth, he responded heartily, "God knows; I do not." He was accompanied by his brother-in-law, a courteous Kentuckian, who left him last night for St. Louis.

BIGLIN AND WARD.

The Preparations for the Grent Race to be Rowed on the Hudson.

ence of The Sun. NEWBURGH, N. Y., Sept. 13.-Ellis Ward, the youngest of the celebrated Ward brothers, and who is matched to row John Biglin of New York city, at Nyack on the Hudson, Thursday. Sept. 19, is practising and training dally at Sing ing. Ellis is confident of winning the race. He will row the handsome shell built for him last spring by the celebrated boat builder Jewett of Newcastie, England. He will use new ten-foot spruce sculls, made by Tim Donoghue of this city. Donoghue also manufactured Biglin's sculls. In the betting Ward is the favorite. There are

In the betting Ward is the favorite. There are no takers on even bets, and only tets of odds in favor of Ward are made.

This race will decide a matter that has long been the subject of discussion in boating circles, i. e., whether Ellis is a better puller than John Biglin. Ellis is looked upon as the most skilful and fastest sculler in the United States, not excepting the experienced Josh Ward, whose management of the brothers in the International race at Saratoga won them the race over such formidable competitors as they contended with upon that occasion. In this race Ellis will not only have money at stake, but the honor and ability of himself and his brothers as oarsmen is to be upheld.

In John Biglin, who was one of the crew that came in third in the Saratoga regatta, Ellis will find a competitor of no mean ability as a puller, and this he undoubtedly knows. His easy walk over the course in the race with O'Leary not long since is not to be repeated on the 19th.

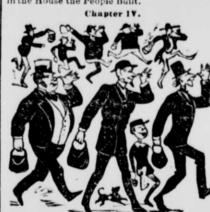
Two Boys Abducted by their Uncle. ALBANY, Sept. 13.—Two boys, belonging to a see, were yesterday abducted while going to school, supposed, by an uncle residing in Canada.

More Earthquakes in Invo County. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—Earthquakes, ac-companied by underground explosions, have recom-menced in the river valley of layo county, but no dainMODERN HISTORY ILLUSTRATED. Chapter I.



Chapter II.









This is the Buil-pap so fat and so plump, that belonged to the Clau of the Scholar, who learned Addition, Division, and Silence from the Relations, who shared with the Men who got the Spoils that lay in the House the People Built.



These are the Soldiers all covered with Scars, who fared not so well as the Bull-pup so fat and so plump, that belonged to the Clan of the Scholar, who learned Addition, Division, and Sience from the Relations, who shared with the Men, who got the Spoils that lay in the House that the People Built.



These are the Men determined on Right, who feel for the Soldiers all covered with Scars, who fared not so well as the Bull-pup so fat and so plump, that belonged to the Clan of the Scholar who learned Addition, Division, and Silence from the Relations who shared with the Men who got the Spoils that lay in the House the People Built.

This is Old Honesty, the choice of the People, determined on Right, who feel for the Soldiers all covered with Scars who fared not so well as the Bull-pup so fat and so plump, who belonged to the Clan of the Scholar who learned Addition. Division, and Silence from

the Relations who shared with the Men, who got the Spoils that lay in the House the Feople Built. End.



AT THE HEADQUARTERS.

After the Great Meeting-Greeley's Friends Jubilant-What Ohio will Do - Useless Stirring up his Henchmen. The trampled grass in Union square and

the debris of demolished stands were yesterday

all that remained to give evidence of the greatest political demonstration that was ever made in the country. At 5 o'clock the timbers of the grand stand was taken apart and removed. The committee rooms were packed all day with visitors. The leading topic was the great meeting of Thursday evening. Visitors from abroad were unreserved in expressing their opinion that it was the greatest political deonstration they had ever witnessed, and that constration they had ever witnessed, and that the published accounts were really underestimates of its proportions and importance, mong the many visitors were the Hon, S. J. diden; the Hon, R. M. T. Hunter, Virginia; iten, Winder, Philadelphia; the Hon, Wm. Hoyer, La Crosse; Col. E. G. Carew, Alabama; the hon, Francis Kernan, New York's next Governor; J. S. Power, Jackson, Miss.; the Hon, H. Kent, New Hampshire; F. O. Prince, Beston; he Hon, J. C. Everts, Montana, and Gen. N. P. sanks.

C. Kent, New Hampshire; F. O. Prince, Boston; the Hon. J. C. Everts, Montana, and Gen. N. P. Banks.

A letter was received from Judge Jacob Brink-erhoff, Chairman of the Liberal Republican Committee of Ohio, in which facts and figures are given to prove that Ohio will roll up not less than 10,000 majority for Greeley and Brown, and that not less than 17. Liberal Congressmen will be elected. This estimate Judge Brinkerhoff makes after a careful canvass of the State by the Liberal and Democratic organizations. Judge Brinkerhoff writes that the Maine election instead of disheariening the Greeley men in the West has only made them more confident of success, and that Ohio may be set down for Greeley beyond peradventure.

During the day the Hon. Francis Kernan called at the Glenham, and was introduced by Col. Ethan Allen to some 200 visitors. Among the distinguished callers were Gen. Kilpartick, Gen. Banks, Col. John T. Crisp, Missouri; Thos. Thos. D. Pearce, Philadelphia; and M. P. O'Connor, South Carolina. The greatest confidence and enthusiasm were noticed.

The name of U. S. Grant headed the list of visitors to the Addition, Division, and Silence Headouarters yesterday. Mr. Chandler said to the Sux reporter that Useless took a carriage at 215, and was driven rapidly to the Long Branch boat. "He did not have either his bull pups, his race horses, or his game chickens with him this trip."

The Campaign in Washington County. WHITEHALL, Sept. 12.—The political outlook here is gratifying to the Greeleyites. The converts to yould be successful by an enormous majority. The Would be successful by an enormous majority. Ine Republicans are working hard, and are fighting with a desperation which shows alarm. Capt. James S. Smart of the Prople's Journal, Green-wich, was nominated for Congress by the Republicans last Monday. Smart was nominated in opposition to the Rog candidate, Waiter A. Wood of Hoosick. Whe-

ther the Ring will support Smart remains to be seen Two years ago James Davis of Rensselaer county was Two years ago James Davis of Rensselaer county was nominated. He was opposed by the Ring of Internal Revenue officers and others. Warner, a Democrat, of Troy, was elected over Davis by about 4,000 majority. The bloody chasm of two years ago yawns to swallow Smart; and if the coalition in this district are wise in their nominations, victory will be wasy.

The Republican nomination for Assembly was made to-day for this district. The contest was hot. W. H. Tefft Esq., of this village, was after the nomination; but Eleager Jones, a Weishman, of Granville, was nominated. The nomination gives great dissatisfaction, as Jones was put on the ticket only for fear he would carry out his threat, "to throw the Welsh vote of R0 against Tefft." Tefft is a man of talent. He would have made a good representative and been a hard man to beat, Jones is not a brilliant man, and this district will surely send a good Liberal Democrat to the Assembly, as the majority to overcome is only about 200. There are more than

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—A letter from ex-lov. Curtin to the Chairman of the Republican Com-

But, independent of my indisposition to enter the political canwass as a conditate and the centre of a feet in the control of the control of

Grant's Operations in the Navy Yard. Many politicians have been in the Brooklyn Navy Yard lately visiting the chiefs of the several de-partments. It is runored that an extra force is to be put on about the 25th. Stas B. Dutcher, Gen. J. Jour put on about the 25th. Silas B. Dutcher, Gen. J. Jourdan, President Board of Police Commissioners, Alderman Stewart, Seventh Ward of Brooklyn, and John O'Brien, Murphy's henchman, have been prominent. There are at work in the yard men from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Rhede island, and California. It is said that these men have been sent to influence the voting in the coming election. It is also said that Vice Admiral Rowan, who, on entering office, declared he would prevent politicians from canvassing the yard, has subscribed toward Grant's reelection. Subscription lists were circulated among the yard officials very recently for the same purpose.

The Campaign Opened in Newburgh. NEWBURGH, Sept. 13.—The first public meet-ing of the campaign for Greeley and Brown was held in the Opera-House here to-night. An eloquent address was delivered by the Hon. Channey M. Depew. The hall was filled from pit to dome by an enthusiastic audience, and the speaker was repeatedly interrupted by veciferous applanse. A salute was fited in honor of the Demogratic and Liberal Republican State nominations.

Gen. Meany in Scranton. SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 13.—Gen. Stephen Meany poke in the Greeley farm house to-night. The audi nce was large, and the General in a two-hours speed

Congressional Nominations. Thirteenth District, New York, John O. White ouse of Poughkeepsie, Democrat and Liberal Repub ican. Sixth District, Maryland, Lloyd Lowndes, Jr., Repub ican. Eighth District, Georgia, Philip Clayton, Radical.

Cracks from Greeley Rifles. A vote taken in Little Falls yesterday stood 29 for Greeley and 2 for Grant. The William O'Brien Association of the Third ward are out for Greeley and Brown. A jury in Hudson county recently took a vote on the Fresidential candidates. Result: Greeley, 11; Hiram, 1.

The Nineteenth Ward Citizens' Association was formed in 767 Third avenue last evening. They will support Greeley and Brown and Kernan and Depew.

The Rutherford Park (N. J.) Greeley and Brown Campaign Club organized last evening and en-colled 80 odd names. Mr. George Dayton was elected President. The Michael McCarthy Club have declared for Greeley and Frown. They also name the Hon. Hiral Kelly for Alderman, and Michael Nugent for Assistan Alderman.

Alderman.

The Eighth Assembly District German Greeley and Brown Club met last evening in 121 Allen street and approved the Stracuse nominations. Twelve new names were enrolled.

At a meeting of the Thomas Norton Greeley and Brown Association of the Seventh Ward, Mr. Bernard Strelliskie, Chairman, and Mr. James Derry, Secretary, it was resolved to support Mr. Thomas Shiels for Alderman and Mr. Patrica Griffiu for Assistant Alderman. The Thomas Norton Association last evenine adorsed, in 212 South street, Greeley and Brown an the Syracuse nominees. The following named gentle and were recommended for nomination: For Aldeman, Thomas Shiels; for member of Assembly for Fourth District, James Ryan.

Fourth District, James Ryan.

A Francis Kernan Campaign Club was organized last evening at Mr. Thomas O'Keefe's, 17 Washington street. Seventy-five members, enthusiastic supporters of Greeley and Brown were enrolled. The following-named officers were elected: Robert P. Burke President; Michael Nagle, Vice-Fresident; John Sulivan, Secretary; John Ryan, Treasurer.

An illuminated kite was raised in the Bowers the other evening, in honor of our next President, but the Young Men's Greeley and Brown Club of the Four teenth Ward, of which Victor Dessart is President, an Philip N. Darian Secretary. The kite was handled by Oscar Dessart. It is eight feet high and six feet wide and had attached to it twelva Chinase lanterns.

A MYSTERY IN CHATHAM STREET. Boarder in the Park House, Jr., Missing for Three Days-Found Dead in his Room-Blood and Cuts, but no Knife.

Last Wednesday a man took lodgings at the Park House, Jr., 9 Chatham street, and registered as James Watts. He was assigned to a room, to which he went with the little baggage he had. Nothing unusual was noticed about him, and he was taken for a Southern merchant who had come to New York to make fall pur-

him, and he was taken for a Southern merchant who had come to New York to make fall purchases. He was not seen after his arrival. Whenever an attempt was made to get into his room it was found locked, and it was supposed that he was either out on business or sleeping.

At last Mr. Hall, the proprietor, became suspictous. He went last night to Watts's, room and found it locked. Receiving no answer to his repeated knocks, he forced the door, and saw on the bed the corpse of the supposed James Watts, changed almost beyond recognition.

It was partially dressed. The head was swollen to almost double its natural size. The arms and legs were also greatly enlarged. The body had stretched to such a length that the head pressed against the head-piece and the feet against the bottom board of the bed. Near the bed stood a good-sized pitcher, about one-third full of blood. Around the mouth were several long and deep cuts, evidently inflicted during life. It is believed he committed suicide, but with what could not be learned, no knife, pistol, or poison being found in any part of the room. Some think that there might have been foul play; that the, man having been cut in the street, went to his room and died.

The stench was unbearable. Life must have been extinct for at least thirty hours. Several letters from Amsterdam, written in Dutch, were found on the body. They were taken by Coroner Keenan, who was summoned soon after the discovery. The windows were closed so that not a breath of fresh air could enter the place, and this is supposed to explain the swelling of the body.

Mr. Hall called in Officer Stirritt, who made an investigation and reported to Sergt. Thompson at the Oak street police station. The body has been placed on ice.

A WIFE TO BOOT.

Mr. William Schaffer's Great Stroke of Business Selling His Furniture for \$50, and Throwing His Wife In.

A few days ago Mrs. Barbara Schaffer, a sallow-complexioned, long-nosed woman of about forty, applied to Justice Scott for a warrant for the arrest of her husband William on a charge of abandonment. A one-armed letter carrier, Stephen Haas, testified that William had cruelly abandoned his wife, leaving her without means of support. The case was called for examination yesterday. The testimony showed that about ten months ago Schaffer went to Europe, with the full knowledge and consent of his wife, leaving her destitute, and that after his departure Mrs. Schaffer went to live with the one-armed veteran, Haas. When Schaffer returned, about three weeks ago, he heard how matters atood, and on going to his wife's rooms found Haas in quiet possession. Some words passed, and at last Haas said: "Come, Barbara, I will provide a home for you." rant for the arrest of her husband William on a

"Come, Baroara, 1 cm, you."

The pair then went out, leaving the disconsolate husband.

At this stage of the proceedings Mrs. Schaffer lost her temper and violently asked Schaffer, "Why he wanted to make all this trouble when he had settled the matter with Haas for \$50? Schaffer said she had disgraced him and his family, and he wanted to have nothing more to say to her.

family, and he wanted to have nothing more to say to her.

Mrs. Schaffer then burst out, "Why did you sell me for \$50?" The husband made no reply, and Justice Scott asked Barbara what she meant by saying that her husband had sold her for \$50?

Mrs. Schaffer—Haas and Schaffer met in my rooms, and Schaffer offered to sell his furniture for \$50, and give me along. Hass paid the money and bought me.

Juttic Scott—What have you to say to that?

Schaffer—Well, Judge, I sold Haas the furniture, and as I saw he could not live without the woman, and I didn't want her, I said he might have her if he liked.

Justice Scott—The case is dismissed.

THE GREAT BILLIARD MATCH.

Daly Beating Deery by 194 Points in Ninetysix limings.

Irving Hall was thronged last evening by persons who had gathered to witness the ond billiard match between Maurice Daly and John Deery. The game was French caroms,

and John Deery. The game was French carons, 600 points up, crotch and jaw barred.

The stakes were \$1.000 a side, Charles F. Spear of Chicago, was umpire for Deery, T. Flynn for Daly, and E. J. Plunkett referee. D. Budd Scofield was selected as marker.

Deery opened the game at 8:28. Daly gained the lead and kept ahead to the close, 12:35 A. M. Splendit rides was shown by both men. and the lead and kept ancad to the close, 12:30 A. M. Splendid play was shown by both men. and though Daly won the game by 194 points in 96 innings. Deery made the largest run, 63 points. One of Deery's strong points is his great stay-power, and this match was made 600 instead of 500 points to give him the chance to tire out

500 points to give him the chance to tire out Daly,
The first call was in the ninth inning, Deery,
17; Daly, 55. Second call, 28th inning, Deery, 75;
Daly, 101. Third call, 49th inning, Deery, 172;
Daly, 219. 54th inning, Deery, 188; Daly, 313;
Fifth call, 73d inning, Deery, 297; Daly, 436.
Sixth call, 89th inning, Deery, 288; Daly, 312;
Daly finished the game in seven more innings,
making one run of 50 and another of 28.
The good shots were applauded on both sides,
but Daly was the favorite with the audience. It
is said that a match will now be made between is said that a match will now be made between Cyrille Dion and Daly for \$1,000 a side, French

The Discourtesy of Hotel Keepers

To the Editor of The Sun SIR: Some days ago I started from Philadelhis for this city, but being delayed in West Philadelphia for this city, but being delayed in West Philadelphia, I did not reach here until 9 o'clock in the evening. My intention was to visit friends in a distant part of Brooklyn, but the lateness of the hour induced me to repair to one of the hote in this city, there to remain until the following morning. I went to several of the leading hotels but was refused a room at each of them because I was not accompanied by a man. In the exigency I remembered a milliner whom I had formerly been acquainted with, and who was living on Sixth avenue. By pa, ing \$4-a sum I could ill afford to expend—I reached the lady's residence. Is not that a pretty rule which prevents a respectable woman from obtaining rooms in a hotel when a man, no matter how deprayed, can be accommodated.

Sept. 11, 1872.

Mas. A. B. The English Cricksters in Canada.

Hamilton, Ont., Sept. 13.—The last match of the series between the Erglish eleven and the Canadian twenty-two was commenced yesterday when the English went to the bat, scoring one numbered and eighty one.

To-day in the first innings the Canadians scored S6 and in the second 76, with seven wickets to spare. The game will be resumed to-merrow. A grand ball is given to night in honor of the English Eleven, who leave for the Falls to-morrow afternoon.

Exciting Parliamentary Election. LONDON, Sept. 13.-The Parliamentary election in progress to-day at Preston, and is attended with reat excitement. As the candidates rode to the polls oday their supporters, detached the horses from the narriages and drew them through the streets. The con-est is very close, and both sides claim success. Under the new ballot act the process of voting and of count-ing the ballots is slow, and the result is not yet known.

BROOKLYN. The remains of Capt. H. K. Davenport arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday from Europe. They are to be forwarded to Washington for interment. SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

John W. Hazelton was renominated for Con-ress by the Republicans of the First New Jersey Dis-Edward Joy Morris, who was nominated for ongress by the Liberal Republicans and Democrats of he Second Pennsylvania District, has declined.

LONG ISLAND.

Jerry Larking, a brakeman on the South Side alfroad, recently outraged a young milliner in Baby-n. The ratiroad company offer a large reward for his otters. An injunction has been served on the Marsh and Drainage Company, restraining them from build-ing their dyke across Flushing Bay, and closing up lushing Freek.

NEW JERSEY.

The total loss by the great fire in Newark on aursday was \$106,800. A marble bust of Mayor Ricord, executed by is daughter, has been placed on exhibition in the New A Mr. Kemble of Paterson, while at work in Denom's carpenter shop yesterday, had his nose cut of with a circular saw.

The remains of Charles Schwatzer, who was drowned in the Hudson River near Hoboken on Thurs-day evening, were found yesterday.

The Hon. Horace Greeley has accepted the in-distinction of the managers of the Newark Industrial Ex-ubition to visit the Rink on Monday eventing.

A collector for the house of Hall & Coad, gro-crs, of Jersey City, has disappeared with \$1,500. He nade a tour among the customers, collected some out-tanding debts, and decamped. Miss Clegg, aged 15, has mysteriously disap-peared from her home in Paterson. She had frequently complained of the treatment by her uncle, with whom she fived, and threatment to jump of Passaie Falls.

LIFE IN THE METROPOLIS.

DASHES HERE AND THERE BY THE SUN'S REPORTERS.

A Brilliant Lawyer. Hugh Reilly was arraigned in the General sessions yesterday to plead to two indictments, one for robbery in the first degree and the other for grand lac-ceny. After pleas of not guilty had been entered, an attorney arose and addressed the Court in his behalf. attorney arose and addressed the Court in his behalf. He said the complainant, one Kehoe, had authorized him to say that he desired to dismiss the case for three reasons. In the first place complainant had agreed with the prisoner's family and the prisoner himself not to prosecute on condition that the property involved was restored. Second, the families of complainant and prisoner were on friendly terms. Thirt, complainant relt it an unpleasant thing to prosecute, because of old acquaintance.

The Assistant District-Attorney said most conclusive reasons had been mentioned for not dismissing the complaint, the compounding of a felony being admitted at the outset. Judge Bedford directed that the case be immediately laid before the Grand Jury, and denied the motion to dismiss.

Charles B. Orris, a smart business man, was arraigned before Justice Hogan yesterday on a charge of obtaining \$1,300 worth of hoop skirts by false preof obtaining \$1.300 worth of hoop skirts by false pretences from Nathan A. Reynolds on the 25th of May,
1871. Orris called at Reynolds's store, 29 Malden lane,
and pretended that he was in business in St. Joseph,
Mo. When the question of payment arose, Orris said
that he had bought on credit, like most Western and
Southern men, and offered Reynolds promissory
notes for the amount, payable thirty, sixty, and ninety
days after date. In order to dissipate any lingering
doubts Orris left in Reynolds's hands a warranty deed
for 3.100 acres of rolling prarie land in Stone and Barry
counties, Mo., to which he said he possessed undisputed
title. Mr. Reynolds, over-persuaded by these specious
requires shortly afterward learned that he had bea
swindled, is Orrhowned no land in the State of Missouri. Justice Hogan committed the prisoner.

Midwight Perils in Second Avenue.

Patrick Ryan appeared in the General Sessions yesterday as complainant against Elizabeth Kelly, whom he accused of having robbed him on Second avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-third streets, avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-third streets, on the night of August 23. He said he had spent the evening in a saloon on Sixteenth street, and was going home, when the prisoner accosted him.

"Hilloat" says she, "continued the witness. "Hilloat" says I. 'Where are you going? says she. 'Going home, says I. 'Hold on, says she. I stopped till she came up. She put her arms about my neck. I put up my hands to push her off, but wasn't quick enough, and she got my watch and chain. I was afraid to foilow her up a dark alley into which she went.

Elizabeth was sent to Sing Sing for five years.

The social club named after Max Bayers-dorfer, had its first grand concert and summer-night's festival in Paul Faik's Tivoli, St. Mark s place, last night. At an early hour the garden was filled with pleasure seekers who were entertained by the orchestra, H. Jmefield, leader. About midnight the tables and chairs were removed from the large platform, and dancing began, which continued until morning. The club displayed good taste in selecting the Tivoli for the first of its festivities, and its success last night is complimentary to Mr. Bayersdorfer and encouraging to the association.

William Johnson was committed a few days ago by Justice Keese to the county jail in Jersey City. The same day another William Johnson was committed in default of a petty fine. The fine was paid yesterday and his discharge ordered. The turnley went into the corridor and shouted, "Wm. Jonason, come forth; your fine has been paid." William Johnson number one came forth without delay, and went from the jail, as his name-sake, for whom the manuate was intended, stept on, dreaming of the happy time when he should by liberated.

Mr. Downing's New Jersey Property. Mr. Downing's New Jersey Property.

On the 9th of August Wm. A. Downing of Brooklyn traded property which he claimed to own in Somerset and Mercer counties, N. J., valued at \$4,000 or \$15,000, with Theodore Reiffencheidt, of 308 Hudson street, for real estate valued at \$13,000 on Prospect avenue, Brooklyn. The deeds were made out and the bargain perfected. Reiffencheidt went to New Jersey to look after his property, and discovered that Downing had owned no property there. Downing was arrested.

Horace Greeley's Cow. Mr. Greeley's sentimental cow, "Old Spot," on the fair grounds, White Plains, and will be on exibition all of next week. "Old Spot" is 32 years old not 24, as previously stated. For fourteen years she ave milk for Mr. Greeley's family. She has been given years, but Mr. Greeley will part with her only hen she hands in her checks.

Which Had the Best of It? On Thursday night John G. Cassidy snatched a watch worth \$100 from Christopher Farnham, in Chab-ham street. Yesterday Cassidy was committed to the Toroths, and Farnham, as he had no city residence, was sent to the House of Detention.

Still Another Candidate for Mayor. At a meeting of the Second Assembly District ammany Association, at their headquarters in Chathar treet, last evening, Mr. Isaac Bell was announced as heir candidate for Mayor.

Boiler Explosion in Cincinnati-Three Per-

sons Killed and Nine Injured.

Cincinnati, Sept. 13.—At 10 A. M. to day, a new boiler in Robert Jones's foundry, at Pearl and Ludlow streets, while being tested, exploded with great force, blowing off the roof of the building, and carrying pieces of the boiler several squares, instantly killing three nerves and invitor procedure. pieces of the boiler several squares, instantly killing three persons and injuring nine others. The killed are Robert Jones, proprietor of the foundry, and Evans H. Lloyd, and Joseph Ubershiag, employees. Ubershiag's body was fearfully mangled, the hips crushed, and bowels protruding. Lloyd was blown into a stable adjoining. The body was torn in pieces. He leaves wite and child.

The injured are Henry Young, who is badly hurt from falling timber, and also has the temporal artery severed he may live. Thomas D. Davis and Edward Roberts are slightly hurt. Jerry Mulrey is badly scalded, has a leg broken, and is cut in the head; he will die. Frank Barringer is injured about the forehead. One Flanagan, aged I years, is fatally injured. Win. Wimpleman has an arm broken and a cut over the eye. Dan Maddea had a leg broken. David Gains was slightly injured. One plece of the roof ascended in the air, and coming down crushed through the brick wall of a neighboring house. A piece of the boller found a stopping place is the second story of a frame structure a square distant. There was but sixty pounds of steam on at the time of the explosion.

CURIOSITIES OF CRIME.

Christopher Farnham, a drover from Illinois, while walking on Broadway last evening was invited to drink by an affable young man, who gave his name as John Cassel. While drinking in a neighboring saloon, assel desired to know the time. Farnham drew his coowaten from his pocket. Cassel selzed it and ran, ie was captured.

the was captured.

Charles H. Wheeler, who keeps a paper store in West Thirty-seventh street, told Mr. Andrew L. A. Alexander of 236 West Forty second street that he was upent for the house 28 West Forty-fourth street, and for thin to fit up a store therein at an expense of \$160. Wheeler had rented the store, and after it had been altitled up he sold it out and refused to pay Mr. Alexander. He was locked up in Jefferson Market yesterday.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Rose Kiernan, aged 60 years, died suddenly Martin Flynn was found dead in his bed at 450 grand street, yesterday morning. A correspondent says that they have no fever and some on the line of the Boulevards. William Pisher, who shot himself at 528 Pearl street on Thursday, died in Centre Street Hospital year terday morning.

The Liederkranz Society, with a full orchestra-tre to screenade Madame Lucca at her residence, 17 East Fourteenth street, this evening. John Tyler Kelly, who was recently appointed member of the Board of Assessors in place of Myer. Meyers, resigned, appeared at the Mayor's office yeserday and took the oath of office. Yesterday George Sailor of 48 West Forty-third street began sharpening a knife on a grindstone in Forty-fifth street, near Fifth avenue. After a few urns of the stone it exploded, and his right leg was se-verely injured.

The French steam-frigate Minerva, St. André, Commander, arrived in the harbor yesterday. She has 400 officers and men and mounts 16 guns. Sept. 10 she passed the bark Sylphide in tow of a schooner, with all her masis cone.

her masts gone.

Comptroller Green paid the laborers, stone-breakers, &c., employed on the Roulevard vesterially afternoon. The pay roll of the engineers, clerks, and inspectors of these works still remain unpaid for the month of August.

Wm. Fisher, aged 25 years, who shot himself at 528 Pearl street on Thursday, died yesterday in the Park Hospital. He said that he was driven to the need because he had neither money nor friends, and an hour before his death he said he hoped he would die.

An unknown man, respectably attired, was found unconscious in the basement of 177 has Fourth sirect yesterday morning. He was sent to fellerue lospital by the officers of the First as enue police station. He is apparently about 50 years of arc, is 5 feet on the sin height, with smooth face, dark hair, and bine yes.

A man about 50 years old was found insensible in the basement of 172 East Fourth street, and sent to Believue Hospital. He was dressed in a brown sack cost, gray pantsicoons, pepper and sait vest, white shirt, blue fiannel undershirt, canton fiannel drawers, black felt hat, and ealf-skin shees. He is 5 feet 7 inches in height, has blue eyes and dark hair, and is clean shayen. The late John Horner, for many years Super-intendent of the Western Union Telegraph Compary, was buried from the Madison Spuise Presbyterian Church yesterday afternoon. The Rev. John Hall preached a short serimon, after which the remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery. Messrs, Wim. Ortos, A. B. Cornell, J. B. Hyde, O. H. Paliner, J. A. Fisse, Col. Sanford, J. R. Seutoworth, and D. 6. Gregory acted as nail bearers.